

THE envious man grows base by contemplating the success of another.

European News.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—Reverdy Johnson has accepted an invitation to dine with the London Working-men's Society on the 28th inst.

NAPLES, Nov. 19.—Mount Vesuvius eruption is increasing in violence and grandeur.

NAPLES, Nov. 20.—The eruption of Mount Vesuvius is still very threatening; all the cones of the volcano emit rumbling sounds, and eject large quantities of lava. The lava has set a whole forest of chestnut trees on fire, causing immense devastation. Houses, farms and lands are overwhelmed with ruin, and the populations of the nearer villages are leaving their houses in great distress.

Nov. 21.—The eruption of Mount Vesuvius is increasing in violence. Many houses and farms in the vicinity have been utterly destroyed. The market town of San Giorgio is in imminent danger.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—It is announced to-day that Lord Stanley has acceded to the modification of the Alabama settlement which permits the Commission to sit in Washington.

Hon. Anson Burlingame, and the other members of the Chinese Embassy, were yesterday taken in a special train from this city to Windsor, conveyed to the Castle in the Queen's carriage, and formally presented to the Queen by Lord Stanley.

Serious election riots had occurred at Sligo, Ireland, and a number of houses were sacked. At Ripley, in Derbyshire, a sharp fight occurred, and many persons were injured. Several buildings were partly demolished, including the vicarage.

The Times gives the following as the result, thus far, of the elections:—Liberals, 310; Conservatives, 168.

The News claims a Liberal majority of 140.

At the reception of the Chinese Embassy by the Queen yesterday, Lord Stanley introduced Mr. Burlingame, who briefly addressed Her Majesty in the name of the Emperor of China, and expressed a desire that the health and happiness of the Queen and people over whom she presided should be long and lasting. He spoke in the highest terms of the co-operation of the late Sir Frederick Bruce, who formerly represented Her Majesty at the Court of China. In the course of his address, he made a graceful allusion to the well known friendship of Her Majesty for the United States. At the conclusion of his address, he presented a letter of credence from the Emperor of China. Her Majesty, evidently pleased, read the document and addressed Mr. Burlingame. She said she was glad to welcome the Chinese Embassy to Great Britain. She was pleased to greet Mr. Burlingame, and the mission, and expressed a belief that its object was a step in the right direction. Mr. Burlingame then introduced his associate Ministers and the Secretary to the Queen. The interview throughout was marked by the utmost cordiality.

At a magnificent luncheon afterwards served in the castle, Lord Stanley expressed himself as perfectly in accord with Mr. Burlingame's sentiments relative to China. "It was true," he said, "that a certain opposition originated in ignorance of the real object of the Chinese mission, coupled with a desire to adhere to old traditions, to old British coercion policy, met Mr. Burlingame on his arrival in England, but this had all passed away. Mr. Burlingame, by his dignified conduct, and feeling the grandeur and importance of the high trust confided to his care, had conducted himself in such a manner as to completely disarm opposition, and create not only a favourable opinion for China but for the United States; for while acting as the representative of the Emperor of China, his dignified bearing and progressive ideas exhibited him as a true representative American. Lord Stanley concluded by expressing his belief that the cordial principles which are fast influencing the nations of the world have changed foes to friends. Altogether the reception of the Chinese Embassy by Queen Victoria was most handsome and calculated to impress the members of the mission favourably in their idea of the British nation.

Attempts have been made to organize anniversary obsequies in commemoration of the hanging of the Manchester Fenians in this city and Dublin to-morrow. The proceedings will doubtless prove abortive through the action of the Government officials.

At the Lancashire nomination of members for Parliament Hon. Wm. E. Gladstone was declared to have the majority on a show of hands.

PARIS, Nov. 25.—After the celebration of requiem mass and the last offices of the dead, at Madeleine, yesterday, the remains of Iossini were taken to the cemetery of Pere La Chaise. The funeral was rather of a private and domestic character. The procession was not large, nor was the display unusual; but immense throngs of people lined the streets through which the cortege passed, and testified their respect for the great composer by a profound and mournful silence.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—A banquet was given to the Hon. Reverdy Johnson by the authorities of Brighton, on Saturday. G. Peabody and George W. Childs, of the Philadelphia Ledger, were also guests of the Corporation, and many distinguished Englishmen and local celebrities were present.

Mr. Johnson's remarks were similar to those of former occasions. The Mayor of Brighton also made a speech, in which he eloquently extolled peace, the American Minister and Mr. Peabody.

The funeral of a rioter shot at Drogheda, Ireland, during the election, was the occasion of a Fenian display in that city, on Sunday. Great crowds lined the streets, and it was computed that there were fully 8,000 men in the procession. The Fenian display at Dublin, and in Hyde Park, in this city, which for the occasion of this funeral had been arranged, proved to be small and unimportant affairs.

Evening.—Mr. Burlingame and his mission have gained ground daily. His relations with Lord Stanley are intimate and satisfactory.

NAPLES, Nov. 23.—The eruption of Mount Vesuvius is subsiding. There are no longer any fears for the safety of the adjacent villages.

American News.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 19.—Central Ohio Lunatic Asylum, at Columbus, was totally destroyed by fire last night. Six women were smothered to death.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—Late advices from Hayti state that Salava had been defeated at Jeremie, and a vessel with large guns had arrived at St. Marie for the Caos. Cape Hayti was being vigorously attacked by the insurgents. The commander of the British war vessel Niobe has orders to prevent the bombardment of any town where British residents were engaged in trade. A regular Government had been installed under the Presidency of Nissagesse, at St. Marie, in the North, and Gen. Dominique held his own as President in the South.

Lopez is reported to have shot both his brothers, and to have his sister in prison. McMahon, our new Minister to Paraguay, was to Rio Janeiro on the 27th Oct., with the American fleet, to obtain justice from Paraguay. The English and French men-of-war had already gone up the river on a similar errand.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—Bishop Duggan, of Illinois, has refused to permit requiem mass to be celebrated in the Chicago churches for the repose of parties executed in Manchester, England, for participating in a Fenian riot. The Bishop grounds his refusal on the principle that he did not wish to have the church brought into connection with any political party.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The following is an Associated Press despatch from the capital:—Our Government are satisfied with Minister Johnson's official conduct as far as he has gone with the Alabama claims and other questions in dispute. If true, as reported by Cable, that Lord Stanley has consented that the Commission shall sit in Washington, the fact will be gratifying to many distinguished and interested parties in the country, who have expressed their desire to our Government that the Board shall hold its session here instead of in London.

HAYANA, Nov. 21.—The news from the seat of insurrection, though of a vague and unsatisfactory character, still shows its growing importance. The insurgents have 12,000 men under arms, and hold several important places. They have been supplied with arms from the Bahamas, and claim to be daily receiving reinforcements. Their Commanding General and principal leaders are said to be Dominicans, and many Mexicans have cast their fortunes with the revolutionists. The Government is evidently alarmed at the proportions the insurrection has assumed, although it professes to have information that all manner of misfortune has already befallen the insurgents; that they are sadly in need of provisions; that a disagreement has already broken out among the leaders in regard to the presidency, and that as soon as reinforcements arrive from Spain, the insurgents will be awed into submission. One hundred families recently left Santiago de Cuba for Jamaica, dreading attack from the insurgents, who were within four miles of the city. The revolutionary committee have issued a stirring address to the friends of free institutions in all countries, setting forth the evils which Cuba has ever laboured under as a dependency on Spain, and showing that the happiness and prosperity of the Island requires a separation.

From Montreal.

Nov. 21.—Arrivals of vessels at this port to date number 403, of 187,784 tons, against 368, of 184,168, last year.

Drs. Fenwick and Campbell, and Dr. Bell, of Ottawa, yesterday successfully performed the operation in the general hospital, of cutting out a man's tongue, which was diseased with a cancer of a year's growth.

It is reported that an unsuccessful case of husband poisoning has been discovered. A woman attempted to kill her husband by slow degrees, for the last eighteen months. The parties lived on Vitre street, but the names are withheld. The woman has fled.

There is great hurry at the wharves. The steamship Austrian is loading and unloading at the same time.

Nov. 23.—Some six weeks ago a man deserted his wife and absconded with a widow, taking with him his wife's money, which she had deposited in the bank, and leaving her entirely destitute. His wife has since gone insane and is now in jail until she can be removed to Beauport Asylum.

The Southern Sky Brightens.

It is gratifying to observe in the Southern Press a more hopeful tone, and a more encouraging estimate of the probabilities of the future, than might have been expected so soon after an election in which the views and wishes of the southern whites have been overruled. The facts of the situation are looked at manfully. There is no apparent disposition to conceal the result of the contest, or to cherish expectations which the popular voice of the North has emphatically condemned. It is seen that the Democratic party can render no help, at least for the next four years; and Republican ascendancy being for that period assured the South very sensibly proposes to accept the situation just as it is, and to grapple with its difficulties in a cheerful spirit. The case is, confessedly, not quite so bad as at one time it appeared to be; and those of the States which have passed through what it is the fashion to call "the process of reconstruction," begin to realize the influence over their own destiny.

What contributes more than all else to the abatement of the despondency, and the development of a new-born confidence, is the gleam of prosperity, which once more stretches like a sunbeam across a large portion of the South. The labours of the year on farm and plantation are being well rewarded. The cotton crop promises to leave a good round profit in the planter's pockets; and for the first time since the war, the people are reaping some of the substantial rewards of peace. This is more especially true of Georgia, which now, as before the war, seems to be the Empire State of the South, but it is also applicable in a greater or less degree to other States. On the whole, the southern sky is brightening.—*Scottish American Journal.*

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

NORTHERN RAILWAY.	
NEWARKET—GOING SOUTH.	
Express.....	9.15 A.M.
Mail.....	9.44 A.M.
Express.....	9.48 P.M.
GOING NORTH.	
Express.....	11.10 A.M.; 8.10 P.M.
Mail.....	7.45 A.M.; 3.45 P.M.
* Trains leave Brock Street Station ten minutes later.	
GRAND TRUNK WEST.	
Depart.....	12.30 A.M.; 12.15 A.M.; 3.45 P.M.
Arrive.....	5.30 A.M.; 11.50 A.M.; 12.45 A.M.; 9.00 P.M.
GRAND TRUNK EAST.	
Depart.....	5.37 A.M.; 12.07 A.M.; 5.07 P.M.
Arrive.....	12.07 A.M.; 12.07 A.M.; 7.42 P.M.
GREAT WESTERN.	
Depart.....	7.00 A.M.; 2.00 P.M.; 4.50 A.M.; 9.30 P.M.
Arrive.....	8.40 A.M.; 11.00 A.M.; 4.40 A.M.; 9.00 P.M.
* Trains leave Union Station five minutes later.	

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Apprentice Wanted.—G. M. Bins.
Sheep Astry.—P. P. Pearson.
Dominion Accountant.—M. Shewan.
Furs Wanted.—Sykes & Elvidge.



THE Newmarket Courier.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1868.

We have very strong convictions that the duty of the Press is to denounce evil in whatever shape it may come, and by no means to spare the guilty, however high their estate. It is the almost universal action in this respect, which gives the Press its power, and we contend, that he who seeks to shield in silence, the commission of crime, and the open practice of immorality, betrays the high trust reposed in him by the public, and deserves the censure, but not the support of the community. But doubly to be condemned is the man who, for a trifling gain, prostitutes the paper he controls, by seeking to throw a shield of falsehood over ruffianism and wrong. In this light we are surprised to see the stand taken by the *Examiner*, in its last issue, regarding the outrage recently committed here. An open and bare-faced attempt is made to transfer the odium of the affair from the actual perpetrators to the magistrates who punished them. Nor can this have been done carelessly, and without knowledge, as *our* contemporary had the evidence before him, evidence that irresistibly leads one to believe that the parties whom the *Examiner* seeks to defend, escaped with a very light punishment under the fines imposed.

Our contemporary says he would not interfere in this instance were he not "conscious that a spirit unbecoming men welding magisterial authority has led," &c. Was it not proved that these men made the woman drunk, and then abused her shamefully? Were they not turned out of the room by the landlord for this conduct? Have they not sworn to this themselves? Have not they themselves confessed their guilt? and were they not fined on their own swearing and confession? What then does the *Examiner* mean by accusing the magistrates of misconduct? Does he mean that the magistrates should have hushed up this brutal and inhuman conduct?—is this the course he would advise and approve? What does he mean by saying that the parties to the crime on the street are in a great measure overlooked, while those who were in the room were pounced upon? Does he not know that a warrant on a capital charge has been issued against one of the parties to the crime on the street? Does he not know that it is by no means clear yet who were all the parties connected with the outrage on the street and at the tannery? And does not the editor of the *Examiner* know that the position he now assumes is an insult to every right-thinking inhabitant of this village? The *Examiner* would have acted wisely, had it, according to its vaunted habit, abstained from making itself a party to defending the authors of this disgraceful transaction. When it comes to pass that the man who spends his money freely is to be "seen through" with any offence he likes to commit, it will be an evil day for us all.

We very much suspect the editor of the *Examiner* got his idea of the case from the same gentlemen who have been actively engaged in getting printed and circulated, a forged report of the evidence taken, for the purpose of bringing in the names of parties in no way connected with the crime. In our humble opinion all those concerned in this beastly affair, had better have kept out of print as much as possible. But fortunately, for the well-being of society, great knaves are generally great fools as well.

The evidence given in the *Courier* has never been impugned, and, comparison with that sworn to before the magistrates, will establish its complete accuracy.

On the application to set aside the proceedings taken for the extradition of the Express Robbers, Morton, Thompson, and others, Chief Justice Haggerty said, "He thought the conduct of the United States in the affair of the Kingston murder, had been, much better, he was sorry to say, than that of the Canadian Authorities in respect to the giving up of the American

criminals. He hoped to live to see the day when American offenders would be arrested by simply backing the warrants issued in the States, as was done when a criminal moved from one locality to another in this country."

We are pleased to see so marked a recognition by so high an authority, of the correctness of the doctrine we have urged, more than once, in the columns of this journal. There is nothing that we know of which so strongly marks the respective adherence of the nations to barbarous customs, which should long since have become obsolete, than this lack of some mutual arrangement for giving effect to the laws of each other. We have, it is true, a cumbersome and expensive way of getting at the civil debtor who may have fled to the States, and, *vice versa*, but this is accompanied with so much delay and expense as to be practically useless, but with regard to criminals, neither country has any means whatever for securing the fugitive from justice within the borders of the other, except so far as the provisions of the Ashburton treaty extend, and these are almost inoperative through the difficulty which exists in deciding on the cases and exceptions coming within and without the law. In the States we are bound to submit that, there is less difficulty in procuring the extradition of a criminal. In the administration of the law, they are far looser in practice than we are, and difficulties of a purely technical character are less apt to be fatal. Here we still, either in civil or criminal law, refine with all the hair splitting nicety of the old jurists, so that, if on the application for extradition, the prisoner shall chance to be defended by a man possessing the legal knowledge, and astutious subtlety of McMichael, it becomes pretty much impossible to get him rendered at all. This is not as it should be, and is unworthy of the age we live in; the policy of statesmen, judges and jurists should be, to facilitate in every way the due execution of the law, whether the subject seeks to enforce a civil right, or the law seeks to punish crime. As our laws are now practised and dealt with by the courts, the dishonest man and criminal have the best of it, being hedged about with every subtlety, and given the benefit of every nice distinction. We hope to see the day, even in our own time, when the error of this state of things shall be seen and remedied, and right shall be done in the law, less hampered by technicalities than as now, and going further than the Chief Justice, we hope to see the day, when either civil or criminal process from either country, will be of effect in the other. A great temptation to fraud, dishonesty, and crime will be removed from both countries, when the offenders against the laws in the

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By the speech of the Attorney-General given below, it will be seen that very extensive alterations are contemplated in the arrangements of the sittings of our Courts of Law, and in the procedure itself. Reform in this respect is much needed, and we shall have good cause to thank the present Government, if they carry out the programme they have laid down. We suggested, some months since, that the Division Court system of having no jury unless specially required by either one of the parties, might be adopted in the higher courts with great advantage to the suitor, and as well to all those who are liable to serve as jurymen. And we are glad to see that the Government intend bringing in an Act which will effect this, and hail it as the most valuable piece of Legislation proposed this Session. Nine-tenths of the causes tried can be more satisfactorily disposed of before a Judge at once, and a vast saving of expense effected, for, as in the Division Courts, we suppose the expense will be borne by the parties for whom the jury is called. Moreover, when the calling of a jury is the exception, much of the uneconomical present mode of use of speculative counsel, will be discarded, and the issues disposed of on their real merits; cases of vast interest are being constantly disposed of in this way in the equity courts, and with far more certainty for the right than in the common law courts:

"Attorney-General Macdonald moved the second reading of his Bill to diminish the sittings of County Courts and Quarter Sessions, to abolish Recorders' Courts, and for other purposes. The Hon. gentleman, in explaining his measure, said it was designed to lighten a less expensive administration of justice, without at all decreasing its efficacy. There were in Toronto for instance, some fourteen or fifteen sets of jurors. Now, by the Bill before the House, it was proposed to abolish two of the Quarter Sessions Courts, and four of the Recorders' Courts—thereby reducing the number of jury sets from fourteen to six. Then, in the country, two of the Quarter Sessions Courts were dispensed with. The provisions of the Bill, too, were such that a court would be held in Toronto every two months, and in the rural districts there would be a sitting every three months. Again, it was proposed that all cases which could be tried in the County Courts could be tried either there or before the judges of the superior courts, and that the expense would be the same in either case. (The suitor band, in this way, the privilege to go from one court to the other, at the same cost. This might entail additional labour on the judges, but before the House rose he hoped to submit a measure designed to lighten very materially the labours devolving on the judges of Assize and Quarter Sessions. (Hear.) Again, in the present measure the Government proposed to remedy what is con-

sidered a standing grievance, and that was the necessity of keeping jurors so long at every inferior Assize. In cases where parties did not propose in their pleadings that there should be a jury, there might, it was proposed, be a trial before the judges instead, without a jury; and it was also to be submitted that, even in cases where the intention was to have trial by jury, yet where the counsel met in court and agreed to have the case tried without a jury, that might be done. This would greatly expedite the business of the court and remedy one great grievance in the country, the protracted attendance of jurors. (Hear.) It was an experiment—one doubtfully in the right direction—and would, he hoped, be a success. At Quarter Sessions, for instance, where very little was done in a criminal way, such a scheme would release a number of men who at many seasons could not afford to be detained at Court—would, in fact, be serious losers thereby. And even in regard to criminal cases he would have a scheme to submit. They could not, of course, alter the criminal law; but as a Legislature they might intimate the desirability of alteration. He was aware, of course, that there was a measure of danger in this experiment—that there was such a thing as limiting the action of juries too much, and giving rise to disastrous consequences. In France, Spain, and South America very few juries were called; and even in Lower Canada, except in cases involving crime and the liberty of the subject, juries were hardly ever empanelled; and there was no denying the fact that in good old England and elsewhere, where stability of institutions was to be found, the opposite system prevailed. Care must therefore be taken not to go too far—not to throw too much into the hands of the judges—not to part with too much of the people's privileges. (Hear.) He then proposed the second reading of the Bill.

We see that the murderer Whelan has been brought before the Judges of the Queen's Bench during the present term, on a writ of Habeas Corpus, for the purpose of having the writ of error, moved by his counsel, argued. The grounds on which the writ of error is moved are, that it does not appear in the record of conviction that the Judge, before whom the Prisoner was tried, held a commission to hold the assizes at which he was tried, and that the challenge for cause of one of the jurors was disallowed on the ground that the Prisoner had not exhausted his peremptory challenge. And that the peremptory challenge of another juror was disallowed on the ground that the challenge for cause, above referred to, had been taken as a peremptory challenge, thereby exhausting the number of twenty he had a right to challenge peremptorily. If these objections are upheld, it will amount to error on the Record, and this being a criminal proceeding, the Prisoner would be discharged without being liable to another trial; thus, through a mistake of the Judge, escaping the punishment due for the crime. And we do not hesitate to say, that if this is a correct reading of the law, the sooner it is altered the better; it is a gross injury to the community, if a murderer may go free and unpunished, through any mere error like this. The law should be so administered that substantial justice may be done, and no loopholes be left for the protection of crime and fraud. Why not, as in civil cases, have a new trial if there be any error in the procedure.

N. G. COUNCIL.

This Council met at Bellhaven, on the 21st inst., according to adjournment. All the members present. H. Draper, Reeve, in the chair.

Minutes of the previous meeting read and confirmed.

Moved by T. Glover, seconded by D. Willoughby, that the communications presented, be received and taken up in order.

Moved by D. Willoughby, seconded by J. Purdy, that the Reeve grant an order on the Treasurer to pay D. Stephens \$24, for four sheep killed by dogs.

Moved by T. Glover, seconded by D. Willoughby, that Miles Sedore be allowed to work out on the 7th Concession Line, \$6.72, arrears of tax on the south-west part of Lot No. 12, in the 7th Concession.

Moved by T. Glover, seconded by D. Willoughby, that the Reeve grant an order on the Treasurer for \$11.88, school tax on unoccupied land in school section No. 5.

Moved by T. Glover, seconded by D. Willoughby, that Moses Bines be allowed to work out \$8.98 on the side road between Nos. 10 and 11 in the Lake Concession, arrears of tax on No. 11 in said Concession.

Moved by D. Willoughby, seconded by J. Purdy, that a committee be appointed to draw a specification for building a bridge over Huntley's creek, and let the contract on the ground to the lowest bidder, said committee to be composed of Morton, Glover and the mover.

Moved by T. Glover, seconded by J. Morton, that the east 100 acres of Lot No. 6, in the 4th Concession, be detached from school section No. 1, and attached to school section No. 5.

Moved by D. Willoughby, seconded by T. Glover, that Lot No. 13, in the 3rd Concession, and the west 150 acres of Lots Nos. 12 and 13, in the 4th Concession, also 50 acres off each Lot on the eastern boundary of school section No. 2, be added to said section.

Moved by J. Purdy, seconded by D. Willoughby, that the Clerk of this Council give the necessary notice to all parties affected by the contemplated alteration in school sections to be made at the next meeting of this Council, according to resolutions passed at this and former meetings.

Moved by T. Glover, seconded by D. Willoughby, that this Council do now adjourn, to meet again at this place, on Saturday, the 12th day of December next, at 10 o'clock a.m.

Correspondence.

We shall be glad to receive items of news from different parts of the County, such as public meetings, festivals, Council reports, &c.

All Communications to be addressed to G. M. Bins, publisher and proprietor, and must be accompanied with the name of the author. However, for publication, (if desired otherwise,) but as a guaranty of good faith.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions here expressed.

To the Editor of the Newmarket Courier.

Sir,—In addressing you before, I had for my object the drawing of public attention to an article in the *Era*, headed "Take Warning." Having waited the termination of the investigation into the case therein alluded to, I now ask your indulgence, hoping to lay before your readers a clear and unprejudiced resume of the whole proceedings. As I do not intend mentioning names or in any way commenting upon the matter, except so far as I am supported by positive evidence, I trust I shall not be accused of acting in a partial manner, or that my intentions shall be misconstrued into a desire to persecute any party or parties.

The question we have to consider, is not, who are the guilty parties, or what means were taken to bring them to punishment, or what punishment was inflicted upon them; but what will be the effect of this upon the morality of our rising generation. I take it, Mr. editor, it will not be necessary for me to give the whole evidence, as your readers must be already pretty well posted, but shall confine myself to a few of the leading facts elicited at the investigation; and before so doing I will say a few words touching those who have been honoured with the insignia of J.P. How it is that among the three or four magistrates here but one dare assume the responsibility of incurring the vengeance of certain parties as to come boldly forward and do his duty—as Mr. Brotherton justly remarks—"that a matter of such grave importance should remain so long uninvestigated"—must certainly excite the surprise of many. I trust that every man and woman amongst us feels that him who has undertaken this task, we owe a debt, which I fear we can never repay. To him we are indebted for an act of self-sacrifice, which no village in the dominion has had the misfortune to undergo; and to him, for this one act, should we show our appreciation by giving him all the moral support in our power.

Why is it that a man holding the position of one of our first men, and one who takes a prominent stand in church matters, can, with impunity commit the most outrageous acts, while a poor man has to suffer the extreme penalty of the law for far lesser crimes? And how is it that a man, while defying the laws of morality and religion, can, by every means in his power, even to the extent of swearing falsely, back him up, and fight his unenviable battles? Can a solution of these facts be traced to the open and generous nature—to his taking them into his back room and playing them with the most expensive drinks, cigars, and other luxuries, subsidising them, meanwhile with costly presents, whereby he beguiles them into complicity with his doings, and thus, by every means, means are used to lead the young and innocent into scenes of debauchery, drunkenness and vice, with a motive almost too horrible to be entertained by anyone professing himself a Christian, viz., that of having revenge upon the parents of these unfortunate youths.

You may think, Mr. editor, my expressions are harsh; but sir, were these three or four leading men in the following language, "I have been for him, I shall have my revenge: I will touch him where he least expects; I will make drunkards and gamblers of his sons," &c.—And, alas, too faithfully have these dreadful threats been carried out—you will think with myself it is time some one should try and check this mad career.

A cry of "persecution" has been raised, thereby insinuating that some parties have been falsely charged before the public, of committing certain outrageous acts. Now, will you think, Mr. editor, that on the night of the 13th of October last, they were guilty of drunken and disorderly conduct, at the Royal hotel. What are the facts as admitted by the parties themselves? First, that they were present on said night and took part in the disgraceful proceedings. Second, that a woman was wantonly made drunk and when in that state partially clothed, they allowed her to go into the street, and fall into the hands of a number of friends in human shape. The curtain must fall upon what further transpired. Suffice it to say, that when the woman was rescued from their hands, she was in a deplorable condition.

If, Mr. editor, it is "persecution" to publish nothing more in the following language, "I have been for him, I shall have my revenge: I will touch him where he least expects; I will make drunkards and gamblers of his sons," &c.—And, alas, too faithfully have these dreadful threats been carried out—you will think with myself it is time some one should try and check this mad career.

The case, so far as I can judge from the evidence, is a very strong one; but could the facts be brought out, no doubt it would be far worse than we are led to believe. The disposition of every body with whom I was in the room, has been to suppress everything but what was dragged out of him, in so doing, they have committed themselves in a strange manner. James swears to seeing nothing indecent; Arksey swears to seeing the woman shamefully exposed, he also swears to seeing the woman on the floor five or six times; Smith only saw her once. Arksey swears to McMaster putting her arms around his neck, and that she was in a deplorable condition. McMaster declines answering on the ground that it would criminate himself. What are we to understand by all this? Why was Susan Longfield brought down and taken to a magistrate at the hour of ten or eleven at night, to swear to a document which was to clear William McMaster, and for which she received the sum of fifty dollars? If Mr. McMaster were guilty only of dancing, singing, and playing on a whistle while others danced, why all this trouble and lavishing of money? Depend upon it, Mr. editor, the crust is not broken which covers an amount of infamy, too fearful to contemplate, and, if the facts are brought to light, the case would be a real blot upon the name of the County.

Having stated a few of the particulars of this case, I now deduce some results which must be apparent to any reasonable man. We have the example of immorality to the rising generation of this village, and that example, dangerous and vicious as it is, is not confined in its influence to Newmarket, but extends where the Journals of the County circulate.

The press of the day, subject to the necessity of public demand, finds itself compelled to give publicity to much that appals the borders of decency, although, to its credit be it said, the Canadian Journals, as a rule, eliminate every thing indecent which they possibly can, and confine their statements to the bare facts of the case, and leave it to you, of its most revolting features, it still goes forth to the world, reaches the minds and understandings of our youth, is read by them with avidity, and forms part of their rank of that chain which so frequently leads to their destruction.

Thus have I shown that the lamentable effects of this affair are not confined to this village, but form a seed of evil which is scattered broadcast over the land. I have now deprecated at a considerable length upon the whole subject, at a length, perhaps, that may prove wearisome to your readers, and I will sum up the whole in a very few words.

First, we have evidence of the intoxicating of a woman in a house. Second, that advantage is taken of her while in this senseless state. Third, that she was suffered to go forth into the night unprotected, senseless, and unable to take care of herself.

Next we have the result.—The woman is maltreated, outraged, denuded of every part of her clothing; and finally comes the

Carried. Moved by Mr. Elvidge, seconded by Mr. Bache, that \$24 be refunded to Dr. Bentley for the nine months of his license not used by him. Dr. Bentley asked leave to present a report with regard to establishing a market in this place, leave granted, and report read. Mr. Elvidge presented a report from the Finance Committee. Moved by Dr. Bentley, seconded by Mr. Bache, that Council go into committee of the whole on the report from Finance Committee. Council in committee, Dr. Bentley in the chair. The Finance report was then taken up in its separate parts, first with regard to a market, which was adopted. Second with regard to Dr. Bentley's report, which was adopted. Third a report from E. Jackson, in connection with Mechanics' Institute and the purchase of a piano with funds for Queen's birth-day. This part of the report met with opposition, and Mr. Bache moved that the clause be not now adopted, as he thought it premature. He went on to say that the money had been raised for a certain purpose, and the money was to be applied to that purpose, and until the chairman had called the Celebration Committee together, to see what was to be done, he would not take any action in the matter. (Here quite a lengthy discussion took place.) This part of the report was laid over for further consideration, on motion of Mr. Elvidge, seconded by Mr. Harrison. Mr. Bache wished to have the clause struck out. Dr. Bentley, from committee of the whole, then brought in report as amended which was adopted by the Council, with the exception of the clauses regarding the piano. Moved by Mr. Bache, seconded by Mr. Elvidge, that \$180 be paid on account to Mr. A. Coryell for work done.—Carried. Moved by Mr. Elvidge, seconded by Dr. Bentley, that \$300 be paid to S. Sykes for lumber.—Carried. Moved by Dr. Bentley, seconded by Mr. Elvidge, that the Clerk be instructed to obtain use of Mechanics' Hall, in which to hold the coming election.—Council then adjourned.

News Items.

BRITISH.

The oldest man in England died lately at the age of 117 years.

ANON MCNEIL of Liverpool, has been appointed to the Deputy of Ripon.

Mr. P. J. DRYN, who was consul at Cork under Mr. Buchanan, died last week in the Dubuque, Iowa, poor house.

The promotion of Sir John Lawrence to the peerage, upon his return from India, is looked upon as a certainty.

The Government has offered a reward of £300 for information which shall lead to the arrest of Mr. Fetherstonhaugh.

Mr. BERNARD JONSSON in his cruise on the Mervy on Friday, was accompanied amongst others by Mr. Laird, the shipbuilder.

The "Girl of the period" articles in the Saturday Review are said to have been from the pen of the Marquis of Salisbury's sister.

For some time past His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, has devoted a considerable portion of his leisure to ornithological science.

The Lord Mayor's procession in the metropolitan is returning to the city, and the state coach and several other of its ponderous and grotesque accompaniments were revived this year.

Mr. GLADSTONE finished his round-of-election speeches at Wigan. He spoke most exclusively on the subject of the Irish Church, and declared that the policy of the Liberal party was to put down what was called Protestant Ascendancy in Ireland, which, under the pretence of conserving politics, was despoiling religion. Ireland must have complete justice.

A SCOTTISH clergyman of three score and ten, confined to his bed by a disease, which he knew would be fatal in a few days, resolved to take unto himself a wife before leaving this world, in which he had lived a bachelor. Miss Stewart, an assistant teacher in the district, about twenty years of age, was sent for to the manse, and consented to the marriage. A justice of the peace was next sent for, and the couple were married by him in the presence of witnesses, the bridegroom sitting in his bed.

A MAX-OF-WAR.—The most powerful ship in the British navy, the *Invincible*, is rapidly approaching completion, and will be ready for sea next year. She is a remarkable ship. With lines nearly as fine as the best built yacht, and engines which are to develop six thousand indicated horse power, it is believed that she will attain a speed far beyond that of the finest frigate ever launched. She will also carry the most formidable armament yet afloat, having on her main deck an armament of twelve and a half ton guns, (which is the most powerful yet afloat in a sea going ship), and on her upper deck half a dozen seven ton guns for chasing and distant firing.

UNITED STATES.

CHICAGO has subscribed twenty-five thousand dollars for the Red River sufferers.

HENRY E. HILL, a well known druggist in Detroit, shot himself through the head on Thursday. Financial troubles had unsettled his mind.

The wood of the California laurel is coming into general use for cabinet and ornamental manufacture. It is very handsome, and takes a beautiful polish.

A REMARKABLE WOMAN.—A clergyman in California, named James Hunter, insured his life for \$5,000; on his death, his wife refused the money because he had concealed a disease from the company. She has had \$2,000 presented to her by the company.

A PHILADELPHIA thief entered a cellar, on Thursday night, by cutting a hole in the door with an auger and chisel; but he ate so voraciously of the provisions he there found that he could not squeeze through the same orifice, and was nabbed by a policeman, who kindly helped him out, and then gave him free lodgings.

ELDERLY stables in different parts of New York city were fired almost simultaneously on Thursday afternoon. Captain Cameron and Fire Marshal Brackett held to the theory that they were fired by wandering young ruffians, who were but recently ejected by the owners from these stable lots, which they have usually made their lodging places.

The citizens of Virginia, since the close of the war, have been so great sufferers from horse-stealing, that they have adopted desperate measures for the suppression of the evil. By a recent law, the death penalty has been made the punishment for horse-stealing in that State. The first case under the new law transpired in Richmond, last week. J. McCall, convicted of horse-stealing, was sentenced to be hanged on the 18th of December next.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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CANADIAN.

MR. HENRY HARRIS, a Quebec merchant, on Monday, shipped by the mail steamer 8,000 bushels of potatoes for Liverpool.

CHARLES REAUME, the murderer of his wife at Big Point, was committed on Thursday to Chatham gaol for wilful murder.

The Halifax Recorder has been fifty-six years in existence as a weekly paper. On the first of December it will be issued as a daily.

A MAN named Charles Buggs, township of Ellice, living on the boundary line, near Topping, hung himself in his barn on Sunday. An inquest was held and a verdict of *felix et felix* returned. Family troubles were the cause.

The Lieutenant-Governor has set at liberty Wm. Taylor, who was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for taking part in a riot, in which Taylor's brother was killed, in the township of Albion, a few months ago.

The *Western Mail*—It is rumored that, in case the present movement in Whelan's behalf being unsuccessful, his council will petition for a reprieve, in order to gain time to bring the matter before the Privy Council in England.—Globe.

The Berlin *Telegraph* states that upwards of twelve hundred bushels of potatoes, all the way from Rivier du Loup, Province of Quebec, have been sold in Berlin during the last three or four weeks, and readily commanded 70 cents a bushel.

A FARMER named McGlin, living at Hammond river, N. B., opening his mouth very wide in gazing, was unable to close it, notwithstanding he aid his wife used strong pressure to shut up his jaw. After suffering a whole night he had to go to a city doctor, who relieved him.

A WOMAN, with an infant about two months old—supposed to have arrived by Great Western, made her appearance yesterday morning at the Paris Junction; she took a ticket for Brantford and returned this afternoon; left the child, a boy, with some linen, &c., in the Grand Trunk waiting room, and is supposed to have gone east on the Great Western.

On Wednesday evening, while on the *Grace Dornier*, on her way from Port Erie to Buffalo, a passenger named Bailey Roberts, aged thirty years, formerly firman on board the steamer *International*, while intoxicated, lost his balance, fell overboard, and was drowned. The lifeboat of the *Dornier* was manned and afloat inside of three minutes, but all efforts to save the unfortunate man were unavailing, as he was not seen after he went overboard. Roberts was a resident of Port Erie.

The practice of mothers giving narcotics to their children in the presence of young or ignorant servants is very foolish. The St. Catharines *Journal* says:—A few days since a young mother went out on some business, leaving her child in charge of a young girl who had occasionally seen laudanum given to the child when it was restless. The child became restless during the mother's absence, the girl gave it some laudanum, and now it sleeps the long sleep in the cemetery.

In the crowd collected round Oskood's Hall yesterday morning was an Irishman of a rather reflective cast of features, who, addressing a gentleman, said:—"What's Whelan after this time, sir?" "Oh he is moving for a new trial," was the rejoinder. "And if they bring him in guilty will they condemn him to be hung again?" "Unquestionably." "Well then," said Pat after a pause, "he's a mighty fool intirely. One hanging is enough for most men, but he wants two, and troth he'll get them both. Sure he's a mighty fool not to be content," and he passed on cogitating deeply.—Globe.

Special Notice.

R. R. R.
A Great Sensation!—A Good Sensation!
PAIN CURED IN AN INSTANT.
In 1847, the great grand principle of stopping the most excruciating pain in an instant, without employing such dangerous agents as Chloroform, Opium, Morphine, Cantharide, Ether, etc., was first made known in
Radway's Ready Relief.

This remedy accomplished this wonderful and delightful desideratum in all cases of external and internal pain. In an instant it afforded relief, the moment it was applied to the parts of the body where inflammation or pain existed—it at once relieved the patient of the most violent and excruciating pains and throbs of pain, and imparted the delightful sensation of ease and comfort.

Every kind of pain, whether Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Pains in the Chest, Side, Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Spine, Legs, Arms, Feet, one application is sufficient to kill and cure the pain.

Taken internally twenty drops or a teaspoonful would cure, and will cure, Asiatic Cholera, Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Bilious Cholera, Inflammation of the Bowels, Gramps, Spasms, Diarrhea, Dysentery, and every pain that may exist in the inside of man, woman, or child; it is Radway's Ready Relief of 1847, and it is Radway's Ready Relief, greatly improved in 1868.

We then started it in its mission of relieving the infirm, pain-stricken, sick, distressed and crippled of all nations throughout the world, and now to-day it is used, patronized and revered as a household necessity, in the palaces of Sultans, Emperors, Kaimos, Kings, High Priests, Nobles, as well as in the cottages of the labouring classes of all nations on the face of the earth.

In every war that has taken place within the last twenty years, this remedy has been used as a preventive of malarious and infectious diseases—as well as a cure for wounds, stiff joints, bruises, accidents, and to relieve the soldiers from pain. Letters from Army Surgeons and distinguished Generals and soldiers in our late war are on file, certifying to the wonderful service of Radway's Ready Relief. It will prevent all general attacks of the worst diseases that prevail, as plagues or epidemics, and to those who are seized with it at once check the disease, and will cure the patients sometimes with, and at others without medical assistance. This is Radway's Ready Relief. Persons afflicted with external pains, or rheumatism, neuralgia, toothache, cramps, spasms, etc. Bathe the parts affected, either by rubbing with the hands or with a sponge dipped in the Balm, and pain will cease to exist.

The miserable stuffs scented with the Oil of Cassia or Peppermint, sold under the names of *pointe*, are nothing but weak imitations of Radway's Ready Relief, sent to the world under our old advertisement of 1847, etc. They are no more than their makers—nothing but a set of vagrants, street hawkers, and camp followers of side shows to circuses, after the fashion of the "For Four Cent Man," knowing as much, or rather little, about medicine as Barnum's "What is It?" The dogged advertisements, they pay hungry bachelors to write for them. The existence of these miserable imitations of the great and good Ready Relief of Dr. Radway, will be brief—old patrons of Radway's Ready Relief are daily coming back, and so it will ever be—Radway's Ready Relief will ever stand the first, the best, the cheapest and quickest remedy for the instant cure of pain in the world.

Radway's Ready Relief is sold for 25 cents in bottles holding three times as much as any 25 cent bottles of any other remedy for the same purpose—and as much as \$1 of the Pain Killers. One bottle will hold out longer and do more good than half a dozen bottles of any other remedy. Sold by Druggists everywhere at 25 cents per bottle, and at 435 St. Paul street, Montreal.

JOHN RADWAY, M.D., 435 St. Paul street, Montreal.

As the former agents for R. R. R. Relief, &c., are putting preparations under an infringement of our Trade Mark, we would inform you that R. R. R. Relief is only to be got from C. H. Kingston, our only authorized agent in Newmarket.

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The Provisional Government in Spain have agreed to deliver up the British vessel *Foran*, seized a couple of years ago, and to pay an indemnification of \$125,000 (about £25,000 sterling) to the owners, and \$22,500 (about £4,500 sterling) to the crew of that vessel.

MATTHEW KERRAN, a Fenian soldier of the 60th Light Infantry, has been sentenced to 672 days imprisonment at Kurrachee, for using traitorous language respecting the Queen.

AUCTION SALES.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 2.—Credit sale of Farm Stock, Implements, Hay, &c., belonging to Mr. Stephen Manning, Lot No. 19, 4th Concession of North West, 1/4 Sec. 25, Township of Albion, positively without reserve. Terms—For Hay, cash; other property, over \$5, 12 months' credit. Sale at 12 o'clock. Joseph Sheppard, auctioneer.

Parties getting their Sale Bills printed at the Commerce Office, will receive a notice as above, free of charge.

DIED.

On the 22nd inst., ELA LAYNE, daughter of Mr. A. J. McCracken, aged 14 years and 7 months.

NEWMARKET MARKETS.

	November 25, 1868.
Flour & barrel	\$5 00 @ \$6 00
Wheat & bushel	1 00 @ 1 05
Spring Wheat & bushel	1 00 @ 1 15
Oats & bushel	0 00 @ 0 48
Peas & bushel	0 00 @ 0 75
Barley & bushel	0 00 @ 1 15
Beef & 100 lbs.	5 00 @ 6 50
Dressed Hogs & 100 lbs.	6 00 @ 7 00
Sheep, each	3 00 @ 4 50
Lambs, each	1 75 @ 2 25
Hides & 100 lbs.	0 00 @ 5 50
Sheepskins, each	0 00 @ 0 75
Potatoes & bushel	0 40 @ 0 50
Green Apples & bushel	0 50 @ 0 60
Butter & lb.	0 00 @ 0 25
Cheese & lb.	0 12 @ 0 15
Eggs per dozen	0 00 @ 0 15
Geese each	0 30 @ 0 40
Chickens & Pair	0 20 @ 0 30
Turkeys & lb.	0 08 @ 0 10

TORONTO MARKETS.

	November 24, 1868.
Flour & barrel	\$4 75 @ \$5 50
Midge Proof & bushel	1 05 @ 1 10
Fall Wheat & bushel	1 18 @ 1 24
Spring Wheat & bushel	1 00 @ 1 05
Oats & bushel	0 50 @ 0 53
Barley & bushel	0 00 @ 1 25
Peas & bushel	0 85 @ 0 88
Dressed Hogs & 100 lbs.	6 25 @ 7 30
Potatoes & bushel	0 75 @ 0 80
Apples & bushel	0 00 @ 0 00
Butter fresh & lb.	0 23 @ 0 28
Butter tub & lb.	0 21 @ 0 22
Eggs & doz.	0 12 @ 0 20
Cheese	0 11 @ 0 12
Bacon	0 00 @ 0 13
Lard	0 00 @ 0 14
Hops	0 00 @ 0 00
Hay	12 00 @ 17 00
Straw	8 00 @ 12 00

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Taken internally twenty drops or a teaspoonful would cure, and will cure, Asiatic Cholera, Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Bilious Cholera, Inflammation of the Bowels, Gramps, Spasms, Diarrhea, Dysentery, and every pain that may exist in the inside of man, woman, or child; it is Radway's Ready Relief of 1847, and it is Radway's Ready Relief, greatly improved in 1868.

We then started it in its mission of relieving the infirm, pain-stricken, sick, distressed and crippled of all nations throughout the world, and now to-day it is used, patronized and revered as a household necessity, in the palaces of Sultans, Emperors, Kaimos, Kings, High Priests, Nobles, as well as in the cottages of the labouring classes of all nations on the face of the earth.

In every war that has taken place within the last twenty years, this remedy has been used as a preventive of malarious and infectious diseases—as well as a cure for wounds, stiff joints, bruises, accidents, and to relieve the soldiers from pain. Letters from Army Surgeons and distinguished Generals and soldiers in our late war are on file, certifying to the wonderful service of Radway's Ready Relief. It will prevent all general attacks of the worst diseases that prevail, as plagues or epidemics, and to those who are seized with it at once check the disease, and will cure the patients sometimes with, and at others without medical assistance. This is Radway's Ready Relief. Persons afflicted with external pains, or rheumatism, neuralgia, toothache, cramps, spasms, etc. Bathe the parts affected, either by rubbing with the hands or with a sponge dipped in the Balm, and pain will cease to exist.

The miserable stuffs scented with the Oil of Cassia or Peppermint, sold under the names of *pointe*, are nothing but weak imitations of Radway's Ready Relief, sent to the world under our old advertisement of 1847, etc. They are no more than their makers—nothing but a set of vagrants, street hawkers, and camp followers of side shows to circuses, after the fashion of the "For Four Cent Man," knowing as much, or rather little, about medicine as Barnum's "What is It?" The dogged advertisements, they pay hungry bachelors to write for them. The existence of these miserable imitations of the great and good Ready Relief of Dr. Radway, will be brief—old patrons of Radway's Ready Relief are daily coming back, and so it will ever be—Radway's Ready Relief will ever stand the first, the best, the cheapest and quickest remedy for the instant cure of pain in the world.

Radway's Ready Relief is sold for 25 cents in bottles holding three times as much as any 25 cent bottles of any other remedy for the same purpose—and as much as \$1 of the Pain Killers. One bottle will hold out longer and do more good than half a dozen bottles of any other remedy. Sold by Druggists everywhere at 25 cents per bottle, and at 435 St. Paul street, Montreal.

JOHN RADWAY, M.D., 435 St. Paul street, Montreal.

As the former agents for R. R. R. Relief, &c., are putting preparations under an infringement of our Trade Mark, we would inform you that R. R. R. Relief is only to be got from C. H. Kingston, our only authorized agent in Newmarket.

CHOLERA has made its appearance at Bombay.

All the field batteries in India are to be supplied with Armstrong guns.

It is proposed to introduce the money-order system between England and India.

By the desire of the chiefs of Western India, Her Majesty's Journal of *Our Life in the Highlands* is being translated into Marhatti and Gujarati.

The French clergy have presented His Holiness with 5,000 English muskets. Their Reverencies are displaying a military taste just now.

In Australia they have fenced in 10,000 acres where ostriches are kept, and it is found that the feathers of a full grown bird will sell for \$100 per year.

GABRIELI is getting old; though in good health, he is often out of spirits. He feels old age advancing, and is cast down at what he calls his inability.

SIR JOHN LAWRENCE has decided that whenever foreign princes take shelter in British India they are to be supported at the expense of the British Government.

REVOLUTIONARY catechisms now abound in Spain. The following is an extract from one of them:—"Who are the enemies of Spain? Isabella of Bourbon, Gonzales Bravo, and Father Claret. What evil have they done to the country? The first has robbed it of its liberties; the second of its money; and the third of its conscience, covering with the cloak of religion the turpitude of the two others."

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Poetry.

What is Noble.

What is noble? To inherit
Wealth, estate, and proud degree?
There must be some other merit
Higher yet than these for me!
Something greater far must enter
Into life's majestic span;
Fitted to create and centre
True nobility in man.

What is noble? 'Tis the finer
Portion of our mind and heart,
Linked to something still diviner
Than mere language can impart;
Ever prompting—ever seeing
Some improvement yet to plan,
To uplift our fellow-being,
And, like man, to feel for man!

What is noble? Is the sabre
Nobler than the humble spade?
There's a dignity in labour
Truer than the pomp arrayed;
He who seeks the mind's improvement
Adies the world in aiding mind;
Every great commanding movement
Serves not one, but all mankind.

O'er the forge's heat and ashes,
O'er the engine's iron heat,
Where the rapid shuttle flashes,
And the spindle whirls its thread;
There is labour lowly tending
Each requirement of the hour,
There is genius still extending
Science and its world of power.

Mid the dust, and speed, and clamour,
Of the loom-shed and the mill;
Mid the clank of wheel and hammer,
Great results are growing still;
Though too oft by fashion's creatures
Work and workers may be blamed,
Commerce need not hide its features,
Industry is not ashamed.

What is noble? That which places
Truth in its enfranchised will;
Leaving steps, like angel traces,
That mankind may follow still.
Even though scorn's malignant glances
Prove him poorest of his clan,
He's the noble who advances
Freedom and the cause of Man!

Miscellaneous.

Strange Freaks of Lightning.

Lightning, like light, furnishes another wonderful succession of marvels. How delicate—how subtle! It performs its work sometimes with scarcely a touch. It might be said that it constitutes a transition between this world and a better one; in fact, it is really subject to transcendental laws which our weak intelligence cannot grasp. Illustrating this, he strikingly entitles one of his chapters, "How did the bird get out of the cage?" He derives the expression from Plutarch. When we see animals or men cease moving, thinking, living, suddenly, without any appreciable change in their appearance or the mechanism of their organization, it suggests the image of a cage, the door still closed, no damage done to a single wire, and yet the inhabitant gone.

How did it get out? The instances are numerous. Bodies have been killed repeatedly by lightning, and they have not given the slightest trace of any wound or scar, no slight touch of a burn or a contusion, no hint of the way by which the bird sprang from its confinement. Delicate and most subtle, we have said, has often been its work. Think of its melting a bracelet from a lady's wrist, yet leaving the wrist untouched; think of its melting instantly a pair of crystal goblets without breaking them. Nay, as we have said above, some of its achievements are most humorous.

Arago tells how the lightning one day visited the shop of a Suabian cobbler, did not touch the artisan, but magnetized all his tools. One can well imagine the immense dismay of the poor fellow; his hammer, pincers and awl attracted all the needles, pins, tacks and nails, and caused them to adhere firmly to the tools. The amazed shoemaker thought that everything in the shop was suddenly bewitched, or else that he was dreaming. And there are several well-authenticated cases like this, showing that iron can be rendered magnetic by the electric current.

We read of a merchant of Wakefield, who had placed in the corner of his room a box of knives, and forks, and iron tools, destined to be sent to the colonies; in came the lightning, struck open the box, spread all the articles on the floor, and it was found, when they were picked up, that every one had acquired new properties—they had all been affected by the subtle touch of the current. Some remained intact, others were melted, but they had all been rendered more or less magnetic, so that there was not a single nail in the box but might have served the purpose of a mariner's compass.

Such anecdotes excite the sense of the marvellous; and in popular science they become windows through which the young enquirer is able to look into the astonishing fields of nature. A great deal of scientific education, in any high sense of the word, some of the outer facts are known, and people may be prevented from making very grave mistakes.

Hints about Health.

Consumption.—"You want air, not physic; you want pure air, not medicated air; you want nutrition, such as plenty of meat and bread will give, and they alone. Physic has no nutriment. Gasping for air cannot cure you. Monkey ciphers in a gymnasium cannot cure you. Stimulants cannot cure you. If you want to get well, go in for beef and outdoor air, and do not be deluded into the grave by advertisements and unreliable certificates."

"Never eat by rule; but eat according to your appetite. If you have no appetite, eat nothing until you do. If you are in a hurry for that appetite, and time is valuable to you, do not attempt to whet it up by stimulating food, by exciting drinks, or forcing tonics, but bring it about in a natural way, by moderate and continuous exercise in the open air, in something that is interesting, exciting, and in itself useful. Violent spasmodic exercise is injurious, and even dangerous to sedentary persons. Hence, we are opposed to gymnastics, unless superintended by intelligent men, practical physiologists. Let it be remembered, as a truth which cannot be denied, that a given amount of violent exercise taken within an hour will do many times the good if scattered continu-

ously over a space of five hours, without any of the danger that pertains to the former, especially as to feeble persons. All exercise carried to severe fatigue is an injury; better have taken none."

To Cure Chronic Diseases.—To get well of any chronic disease, of a serious character, and to remain cured, a man must be led to see the nature of his own case, the needs and requirements of his own constitution, and must have that force of character which compels compliance with those requirements. As long as the world stands, the ignorant and the animal will die before his time. Intelligent self-denial is the price of health and long life the world over; it never will be otherwise. To all we say, and to invalids and sedentary people especially, when not engaged in the actual and serious business of life, be out and about; sing, whistle, laugh, romp, run, jump, swim, row, ride, do anything, rather than sit still within any four walls, or lounge on a sofa, or dore in a chair, or sleep over a dull book. Moderate and continuous exercise in the open air is without a second as a means of health, both to the well and to the sick.—*Dr. Hall.*

Presently.

Never say you will do presently what your reason or your conscience tells you should be done now. No man ever shaped his own destiny, or the destiny of others, wisely and well, who dealt much in presents. Look at nature. She never postpones. When the times arrives for the buds to open, they open—for the leaves to fall, they fall. Look upward. The shining worlds never put off their risings or their settings. The comets come, erratically as they are, keep their appointments; and eclipses are always punctual to the minute. There are no delays in any of the movements of the universe which have been pre-determined by the absolute fiat of the Creator. Procrastination among the stars might involve the destruction of innumerable systems; procrastination in the operations of nature on this earth might result in famine, pestilence, and the blotting out of the human race. Man, however, being a free agent, can postpone the performance of his duty, and he does so, too frequently to his own destruction. The drafts drawn by Indolence upon the Future are pretty sure to be dishonoured. Make Now your banker. Do not say you will economize presently, for presently you may be bankrupt. Bear in mind the important fact, taught alike by the history of nations, rulers, and private individuals, that in at least three cases out of five, presently, is too late!

How the Rack was Abolished.

Torture applied to extort confession was discontinued, it is said, in the public courts of Portugal, in consequence of the following circumstances:—A conscientious judge having observed the effects of the rack upon supposed criminals, in making them confess anything, to the sacrifice of their lives, to get released from the torture, determined to try an experiment. It is a capital crime in that country to kill a horse or mule; and he had one of the former which he much valued. He took care one night to have all his servants employed, so that no one but the groom could go into the stable. When all were fast asleep in their beds, he stole thither himself, and cut the horse so that he bled to death. The groom was apprehended, and committed to prison. He pleaded not guilty; but the presumption being strong against him, he was ordered to the rack, where the extremity of the torture soon rung from him a confession of the crime. Upon this confession he had sentence of hanging passed on him; when his master went to the tribunals, and there exposed the fallibility of confessions obtained by such means, by owning the fact himself, and disclosing the motives which had influenced him in making the experiment.

Gum Camphor.

Camphor is a vegetable gum semi-transparent and colourless. It is exceedingly volatile. When exposed to the air it flies off in vapour. On account of its strong and aromatic smell, it is much used to preserve cabinets and clothes from insects. From its strong smell has arisen the idea that it was a preservative against infectious disorders; but as it is poisonous, disease is more liable from the camphor than from infection. Although camphor is dissolved in water only in a small quantity, sufficient, however, is taken up to give the water both its aromatic odour and its bitter taste. If some shavings of camphor are thrown on the surface of perfectly clean water in a basin, the pieces will immediately begin to move rapidly round their centre, others from place to place. The cause of these motions is unknown. Camphor exists in many plants; but is chiefly obtained from two plants: one, a native of China and Japan, much resembling the laurel. It is obtained by chopping the leaves, branches, roots, &c., into small pieces and placing them in a still with water. The other camphor-tree is a native of Borneo and Sumatra. The camphor is obtained by splitting open the tree, when it is found in large pieces in the interior.

Preserving Furs.

Ladies are often anxious about keeping furs free from moths. Some one advises to send the requisite information for five shillings. Darkness is all that is necessary. Hang the furs in a very dark closet and keep the doors shut; keep it always dark, and you can have no trouble. But, as closets are sometimes left open, the better way is to enclose the articles loosely in a paper, put this in a pillow-case, or wrap around a cloth, and hang it up in a dark closet. Camphore, spices or perfumes are of no use. Continual darkness is sufficient.—And do not take out the furs in June or July to give them an "airing" for even then cometh the enemy. If you consider an airing indispensable, give the furs a good switching and put them quickly back.

A young man advertises in a New Jersey paper for a situation as non-in-law in a respectable family. Would have no objection, he said, to go a short distance into the country.

VARIETIES.

TALKERS are often impossible because cowardice makes them so.

SOLITRONS shows us what we should be. Society shows us what we are.

BOTS often become tyrants from a mistaken notion of its being grand and manly.

THE CURIO of Rome has notified through the courier at Madrid that it is "opposed" to the establishment of religious liberty in Spain.

MINORITIES, when we look upon it with our eyes, is smaller than when our imagination sinks the evil into the recesses of the soul.

NORMANS sets so wide a mark between a vulgar and a noble soul, as the respect and reverential love of womanhood. A man who is always sneering at women is generally a coarse profligate, or a coarser bigot.

A YORKE man in Smith's Falls, attacked by robbers, was saved by the breaking of a phial containing otto of roses, which he had in his pocket, and which his assailants thought was some infernal machine, and fled in dismay.

A PAINFUL tumour, circulating during the week, that the schooner *Rathoun*, owned at Mill Point, was lost on Lake Huron with all hands on board, is gladly contradicted by the *Napanees Standard* on the strength of a despatch announcing the safety of the vessel.

As discretion is said to be the better part of valour, so merit never appears to greater advantage than when accompanied by modesty; as the lamp throws around a mellow and more agreeable tint, the rays of which are intercepted by a transparent shade.

THOUGHT years bring with them wisdom, yet there is one lesson the aged seldom learn—namely, the management of youthful feelings. Age is all head, youth all heart; age reasons, youth feels; age acts under the influence of disappointment, youth under the dominion of hope.

A CORONER in Arkansas, after empanelling his jury, said, "Now gentlemen, you are to determine whether the deceased came to his death by accident, by incidence, or by incendiary." The verdict was that "The deceased came to his death by incidence in the shape of a bowie knife."

WOMEN often fancy themselves in love when they are not. The love of being loved, fondness of flattery, the pleasure of giving pain to a rival passion for novelty and excitement, are frequently mistaken for something far better and holier, till marriage disenchants the fair self-deceiver, and leaves her astonished at her own indifference and the exasperation of her romantic fancies.

He who never relaxes into sportiveness is a wearisome companion; but beware of him who jests at everything! Such men disparage by some ludicrous associations all objects which are presented to their thoughts, and thereby render themselves incapable of any emotion which can either elevate or soften them; they bring upon their moral influence more withering than the blasts of the desert.

LIFE consists not of a series of illustrious actions or elegant enjoyments. The greater part of our time passes in compliance with necessities, in the performance of daily duties, in the removal of small inconveniences, in the procurement of petty pleasures; and we are well or ill at ease, as the main stream of life glides on smoothly, or is ruffled by small obstacles and frequent interruption.

As old couple named McGuire, residing on the lake road in the township of Grantham, between Niagara and St. Catharines, met with a severe loss last week by the burning of their house and barn by fire. Before assistance could be procured the house and outbuildings, together with most of their contents, were destroyed. Mr. McGuire only succeeded in saving a few things from the house. The loss is a severe one, embracing all his crop. No insurance.

PENNSBORO, in the county of Renfrew, is afraid the winter has set in before the Indian summer. On the 8th instant, it commenced snowing and continued until about three inches had fallen, giving all things a wintry look. Sleighs were put into requisition, and the merry bells were heard for the first time this season. It won't be altogether agreeable to have winter just yet, still we live in hopes of the "glorious Indian summer," before a final setting in of the cold weather.

A NICE ROOM.—The blue room of Buckingham Palace is a very splendid apartment, "papered" with blue damask silk, in panels; on either side, rich gold bordering. The window curtains, hangings, &c., are likewise of the same rich blue silk. On both sides of the fire-place are full-length portraits, by Winterhalter, of the Queen and of the late Prince Consort, both bearing testimony to the artist's peculiar grace. All the furniture is elaborately carved, and overlaid with burnished gold, and covered also with the blue silk. Against the wall are fine marble pillars, and from the ceiling, which is profusely enriched, hang seven most beautiful glass chandeliers.

THE soundrels of Lima—the plunderers and robbers who make their head quarters there, as in all parts of military and despotic South America—turn even earthquakes to an advantageous account. They lately buried large quantities of powder in a hill near the town, intending to explode it, and while the frightened inhabitants, imagining earthquakes, volcanoes, &c., were hurrying to the neighbouring pampas, the robbers would have had a magnificent opportunity to select and appropriate the most valuable contents of the deserted houses. The scheme exploded before the powder did, and the wretches were put in jail.

A PARIS paper, the *Horoscope*, gives rules for a new art of reading the character of a person by his style of laughing. We are told that "Ha, ha," implicates that the laugher is frank, flexible, fond of noise and nervous. Phlegmatic and melancholy people laugh thus: "Ho, ho, ho." When you hear a man laugh "Ho, ho," it betokens generous sentiment and frankness in his actions; but, it is added, beware of a woman who uses this vowel in her laughing. "Ho, ho, ho," is the laugh of children and innocent persons, and denotes a nature pliable, devoted, but timid and irresolute. Blondes also laugh thus, but we are warned that such are not all innocent. They are aversions, hypocritical, misanthropic, and take pleasure in nothing.

S-A-R-S-A-P-A-R-I-L-L-I-A-N.

HIDDEN VIRTUES BROUGHT TO LIGHT.

A remarkable case of *Permal Beauty*, restored to a lady disfigured with a frightful disease, cured by 12 bottles of the *SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT*. For the history of this wonderful cure, see page 46 of a new Medical Publication called "FALSE AND TRUE," with a Treatise on diseases of the Skin, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs, &c., free to all by addressing JOHN RADWAY, M.D., & Co., enclosing stamps to pay postage, 439, St. Paul Street, Montreal.

R. R. R. SARSAPARILLIAN!

ONE Bottle of RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT cures more of the Curative principle of Sarsaparilla than ten of the largest bottles of all advertised Sarsaparillas.

A Great and Wonderful Discovery! Astonishing cures of Skin, Glandular, Syphilitic, Ulcerated Sores, and Eruptive Diseases of the Eyes, Nose, Mouth, Tongue, Glands of the Throat, Kidneys, Bladder and other Organs.

One Tea-Spoonful for all ordinary Skin Diseases three times in the day in the average dose.

SARSAPARILLIAN AND ITS ASSOCIATES.

PAREIRA BRAVA, LIXIVIE FUCHI, REMEDES INDICUS, NEWLY DISCOVERED ROOTS, and other ingredients of marvellous medicinal power enter into the composition of this

DR. RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

By a new process recently discovered by Dr. Radway, for obtaining the active properties from vegetable substances.

The ordinary Sarsaparilla decoctions and Syrups are mere washes compared with the Sarsaparilla of the Resolvent. It is a well-known fact that Sarsaparilla is not only a powerful purgative, but as a proprietary remedy, never possessed the confidence of medical men, and all the reputation it enjoyed was deemed by well-informed Chemists, Physicians, and other wise men to be due to other remedial agents associated with it.

The true curative virtues of Sarsaparilla for 300 years has laid hidden in the Crystalline principle of the Resolvent. Dr. RADWAY'S NEW PROCESS, SARSAPARILLIAN is secured and brought to light, and associated with other ingredients, it fulfills the most extravagant expectations and views of men. One ounce of Dr. RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN contains more of the curative principle than ten pounds of the extracts from the crude roots, as prepared officially or in the popular advertised Sarsaparillas.

"IN UNION THERE IS STRENGTH." The union of ingredients so as to secure perfect harmony, and contribute an assisting power to change in the system, is the object of the Resolvent, one of the most important aims of the chemist. In the composition of Dr. RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT this important principle is most successfully accomplished.

Twenty years ago, the Resolvent was first introduced as a medical wonder, in curing all Constitutional, Syphilitic, Ulcerated and Eruptive Diseases.

Its power over Skin Diseases, Ulcers, Tumors, Glandular Swellings, Scrofula, Consumption, Bronchitis, Affections, Night Sweats, and its wonderful efficacy in curing Leucorrhoea and other weakening discharges in ladies. Its marvellous agency in changing a sickly, discolored, sallow, rough, spotted skin, to a clear and beautiful appearance inspired the faith and confidence of the medical profession as well as millions of the people who have derived such important benefit from its use.

Twenty years ago, of hard, patient labor and study, in new fields of science, seeking to improve the process of obtaining the active properties of the substances used in this great remedy, were at last rewarded with success beyond our most extravagant hopes, for in this remedy, Dr. RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, new life is secured to millions who are now dying, if they will use it.

DISSEMINATING THROUGHOUT THE CONSUMPTION, OF THE LUNGS, AND KIDNEY—WASTING DISCHARGES, where there is a constant waste and drain of the fluids of the system—are now within the curative range of the great and good remedy—all of which it cures through the only natural channel of

PURIFYING THE BLOOD and communicating its powerful, cleansing, purifying, strengthening and REPARATIVE powers, through the BLOOD, SWEAT, URINE, and other fluids of the system.

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As the former agents for R. R. R. Relief, &c., are putting up preparations under an infringing of our Trade Mark, we notify all parties wanting the genuine R. R. R. Remedy to go only to Mr. C. H. BROWN, our only authorized agent in Newmarket.

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